

International Bank Note Society Journal



An Introduction to World War II
British Military Currency in North Africa. . . p. 4

Volume 30, No. 3, 1991

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I.B.N.S. Journal

Volume 30, No. 3, 1991

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President's Message

The first weekend in October sees one of the I.B.N.S. major shows, the London Congress, and it is hoped that a good number of members will arrive from all over the world. There is certainly a good number of countries represented among the dealers' tables.

The show will wind up the 30th anniversary celebrations which were marked by very successful shows at Maastricht and Memphis. We start the next thirty years with the bank note collecting hobby gaining momentum and getting a good deal of publicity from all the major auctions that have recently taken place of the American Bank Note Company archives. The importance of these items is immeasurable to research students; and has brought an immense amount of rare material into the price range of the average collector. It is my guess that most of the material will disappear off the market fairly soon and end up in national collections.

It has been noticeable that Spinks of London have been including notes from the most famous collections of all time, Amon Carter, in their auctions. They include most of the actual notes used to illustrate the rare notes in Pick catalogues. Looking through a selection of them, I was struck by the fact that Amon Carter had not let condition deter him from acquiring an item. I know from talking to him many years ago that he would do his best to upgrade; but would always buy a rarity even in bad condition just in case another never came along in better condition!

I think there is a lesson for all of us in that. There is a tendency to be too condition conscious and to reject notes simply because of a tiny crease. There is a danger of becoming a collector of condition rather than of paper money.

The new £20 matched pairs of Bank of England notes have been released by the Bank of England amid much criticism of this major non-commercial institution?? charging nearly £200 for £40 face. But I am told that the whole issue has been sold out, so the Bank must have got it right! A matched pair of the earlier issued £5 notes fetched around £300 in auction. Most of us are pleased that the Bank of England has taken an interest in collectors and they have opened a large and superbly laid out museum in the Bank itself which anyone can visit during normal opening hours.

Colin Narbeth, President

Editor's Column

My family spent a few days last week in Chicago at the centenary celebration of the American Numismatic Association. This was an enjoyable time for all. For one thing I was most impressed by the manner in which my two daughters were treated. They came away with large amounts of coins and paper money for their collections and they were obviously thrilled to be so well-treated. I thought the convention was very ably organized and run. The exhibits were impressive and I am most pleased to report that our own Gene Hessler took the Best of Show honors and he did so using a paper money theme. While on the topic of honors I will also mention that our immediate past president, Colonel Joe Boling, was named as a recipient of the ANA's Medal of Merit.

The American Bank Note Company (ABNC) brought some very interesting items to the show from their holographic division. This included some original art work and printing plates associated with these marvelous optical devices. I suppose I was more enthralled than most since I teach a semester course on holography as part of my college's physics curriculum.

The I.B.N.S. meeting at the ANA meeting featured Fleming Hansen from Denmark. This gentleman, soon to be a member of our society, gave a most detailed and interesting talk about the special currency denominated in dollars used in Poland during the communist period. I have high hopes that the details of Mr. Hansen's talk will be incorporated into an article for *The Journal*. Mr. Hansen also must have set a record for most miles covered in travelling to the convention. He travelled to Chicago from Copenhagen via Luxembourg, Moscow, Luxembourg (again), Havana, Managua, Denver, Chicago, Washington, D.C., and finally Chicago for the show.

I also learned at the I.B.N.S. meeting that the U.S. Secret Service confiscated several of the ABNC's fantasy one million dollar notes. Indeed, I saw the contraband receipt issued by an officer of the service which was given to one of our members in exchange for the ABNC item. In my opinion this receipt was more interesting than the original note!

Best Regards,
Steve Feller, Editor

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Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

Bar Coding on Scottish Bank Notes

The use of bar codes is now a generally accepted part of the retailing scene. In particular, all pre-packaged grocery goods have such codes. Supermarket assistants pass the bar codes over an electronic sensor and the computerized cash register prints out a description of the goods and the price on the sales slip. As a consequence, both the shop owner and the customer have the reassurance that the intended sales price has been charged. It may not be a fair price, but at least it is the intended price. The shop's internal book-keeping is also updated efficiently and promptly.

A precursor of the bar code system was used on Scottish bank notes, not for selling them, but for sorting them. In the early 1960's there were five independent Scottish Banks, each issuing its own bank notes. At that time they could not issue notes of the other banks, but they could and did accept them. These notes had to be sorted out, returned to the head office and exchanged through the inter-bank system. Sorting a high volume of lower denomination notes was time consuming and, accordingly, the banks experimented with bar codes and sorting machines. By 1967 the research was completed and one pound and five pound notes were subsequently issued with encoding marks on the back. These consisted of a series of seven short horizontal lines printed in metallic ink on the back of the note. The spacing between the lines varied with each bank. Rather than place the marks in the vulnerable center of the note, the encoding was printed at the top left and again at the bottom right. The printing at both sides was to cover the possibility of notes going into the sorting machine upside down.

An unusual use of this feature was by the British Linen Bank. It

decided to encode a limited number of the five notes dated 17th July 1964. These notes have serial prefix H/12 and one million were printed, but only numbers 100,001 to 200,000 were encoded. The subsequent date, 18th August 1964, had no bar marks, and it was not until the issue of the new design dated 1968 that full use of the marks was utilized. It is understood that the 1964 notes were not issued until 1967.

Although superior to the previous system of sorting, the actual note exchange was still a cumbersome process. In the early 1980's, the three surviving banks did the sensible thing and agreed to issue each others' notes. Encoding was then discontinued.

by Ian Fraser

Dear Editor:

I am very grateful to N. T. Marzolino's letter which you published in the *I.B.N.S. Journal* Vol. 30, No. 1, in which he drew attention to my error in my article, "The Banknotes of Science," *I.B.N.S. Journal* Vol. 29, No. 4.

I had stated that "only the current issues of British bank notes gave names and dates of its famous personages." Mr. Marzolino pointed out correctly that also the current series of Swiss bank notes gave both names and dates, a fact I mentioned later in my article.

As a member of *I.B.N.S.*, and following its Code of Ethics (3), I am "taking immediate steps to correct any error which I make." I have reviewed my whole collection of scientific bank notes and now conclude:

The names and dates of scientists on bank notes is given in the current Swiss, British and the new German series of which DM 10, Gauss and DM 200 Ehrlich are now in circulation.

Only the names, but not the dates, are frequently

stated, as for example the Italian Lire 2000, Galileo; the Austrian Shillings 1000, Schrödinger; the U.S.A. \$100, Benjamin Franklin; the whole of the current series of Australian notes; there are also a number of other examples which show only names but to list them all would exceed the courtesy of the space which you as Editor may give to the publication of my letter.

Yours sincerely,
Anthony Michaelis
I.B.N.S. #4516

Dear Editor:

The Central States Numismatic Society, which represents almost one-third of the continental United States, held its 52nd anniversary convention in St. Louis. Forty-one competitive exhibits were on display. Gene Hessler, *I.B.N.S.* member and former director, received the first place award in the paper money category and the Best of Show award for "A Tribute to Edwin H. Gunn and Elie T. Loizeaux," bank note engravers. This same award-winning exhibit received the first place award for world paper money at the American Numismatic Association convention and the Amon Carter Award at the Memphis International Paper Money Show, both in 1990.

The exhibit consists of bank notes, proofs and vignettes engraved by these two American Bank Note Co. engravers. Some of the material is unique and bears the signature of these two early 20th century artists.

Best,
James Warmus
I.B.N.S. #2222

CORRECTION: In the *I.B.N.S. Journal*, Vol. 30, #2, Page 30 (first paragraph) the term "skin plasters" should have read "shin plasters."

An Introduction to World War II British Military Currency in North Africa

by John F. Yarwood, I.B.N.S. #5473

When Italy declared war on Britain in October 1940, North Africa was basically divided into three areas of influence—British, French and Italian. British military operations before the Anglo-American landings in November 1942 were essentially defensive in nature to protect their access to oil and to the Suez Canal. At first British fortunes fluctuated, but by early 1943 the Germans and Italians were forced out of North Africa.

In 1941 the British War Office had the problem of which currency to use in the territories occupied or to be occupied. Prior to the invasion of the Italian territories, the situation was very complex. Tripoli, Cyrenaica and the Italian East African Empire used the Italian metropolitan lire, whilst Ethiopia used the Maria Theresa taler which was a silver coin. The Egyptian pound was used in Egypt and in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Kenya had a sterling currency in shilling form, with Aden and British Somaliland using the Indian rupee currency.

To make things simple for the troops involved, it was essential to have a series of exchange rates applicable from Nairobi to Benghazi. All the currencies were divisible into pennies except for the Maria Theresa taler which at that time had a value of one shilling and tenpence halfpenny ($1/10\ 1/2d$) based on the silver price. Since the $1/2d$ was the only common denomination, the exchange rate was set at 1 lire = $1/2d$ or 480 lire to the pound sterling. There was no time to create a new currency before operations began, so Eritrea was converted from Egyptian to East African currency to provide a uniform currency system throughout the occupied territories in Italian East Africa. Cyrenaica during its three occupations was placed on an Egyptian currency

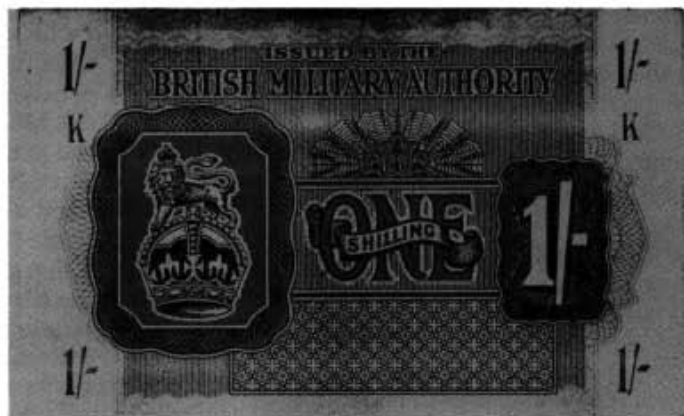
Face of
BMA sixpence



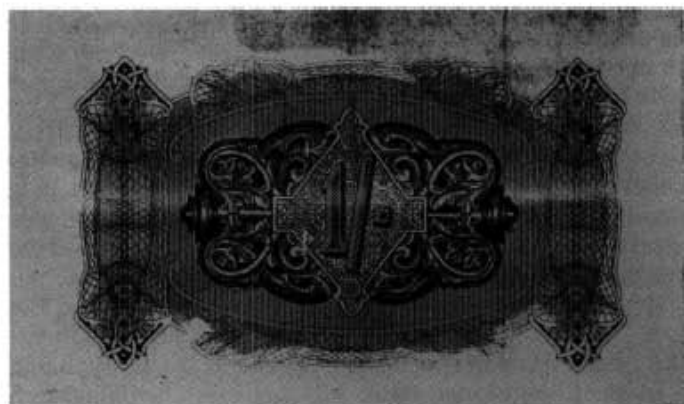
Back of
BMA sixpence



Face of
BMA shilling



Back of
BMA shilling





Face of
Military Authority in
Tripolitania five lire.



Back of
Military Authority in
Tripolitania five lire.



Essays for
face and back of
2 1/2 piastres
Allied Military
Authority.



basis, but with the invasion of Tripolitania a new currency was issued to be used in this area—the British Military Authority (BMA) currency consisting of notes with face values of one shilling, two shillings and sixpence, five shillings, ten shillings, and one pound. This currency had been prepared for the 1942 invasion and occupation of Madagascar, but was not required. The exchange rate was set at 480 lire to the BMA pound and proved satisfactory except for the fact that with a shortage of Italian small change the minimum transaction tended to be worth one shilling.

In March 1943 the Chief Political Officer asked for the dispatch to Cairo of 20 million lire in notes to be used for the forthcoming Italian campaign. As there was already a shortage of Italian lire, BMA notes would have to become the sole medium of exchange. It was proposed that for the invasion of Sicily, British troops would use BMA currency and the American troops would use yellow seal dollars as they did for the North African invasion. Shortly after the invasion of Sicily began, Allied Military Currency (AMC) Lire were printed in the USA and flown to Sicily. The exchange rate proposed was 400 AMC lire to the pound sterling, thus necessitating the total withdrawal of BMA currency which had an exchange rate of 480 lire to the BMA pound.

A united currency for all of Libya had been proposed, but this was rejected as it would have caused exchange problems near the Tunisian border. It had also been suggested that a currency with dual wording in Arabic and English be issued, but without specifying any particular country, so that it could be used anywhere in North Africa. Illustrated are six essay notes which

could have filled this requirement. The authorities in "liberated" French North Africa were opposed to any Allied Military Currency, which may have a bearing on why these AMC piastres were never issued. The book *World War II Military Currency* by Schwan and Boling illustrates two unfinished essay BMA notes, one of which has a border design very similar to that the 50 piastre note, possibly indicating the source of the AMA piastre notes. The final decision was that new notes were to be printed in the USA and issued by North African banks which operated under the supervision of the French Committee of National Liberation, and Egyptian currency would continue in use in Cyrenaica. For use in Tripolitania, a new Military Authority in Tripolitania currency was issued in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 lire and having an exchange rate of 480 lire to the pound sterling.

Plates for BMA currency denominated in Rials (5, 10, 20, 50 and 100), as illustrated, were also prepared, perhaps for use in Persia, but like the AMA piastre notes were never used.

After the British landed in Greece in 1944, BMA sterling notes were put into circulation at the request of the Greek government. Apart from the denominations already mentioned, a sixpence was also issued. Unlike the other denominations, the 6d does not bear a prominent "code letter" lending credence to the theory that these "code letters" were used in North Africa to monitor the circulation of the BMA notes.

The military, political and financial aspects of military money are extremely complicated and cannot be adequately considered here. For further reading I suggest:

World War II Military Currency by C.F. Schwan and J.E. Boling, BNR Press, 1978.

Money and Conquest by Vladimir Petrov, The John Hopkins Press, 1967.

British Military Administration in Africa by Lord Rennell of Rodd, HMSO Books, 1948.

Note: The essay notes illustrated in this article exist as photographs held in the British archives.



Essays for face and back of 5 piastres Allied Military Authority.



Essays for face and back of 10 piastres Allied Military Authority.





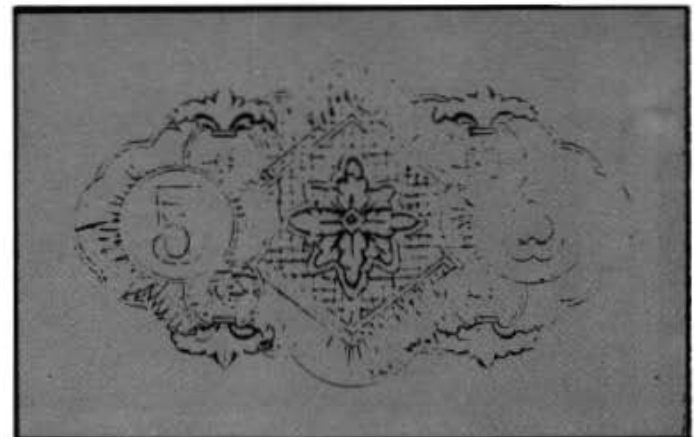
Essays for
face and back of
25 piastres
Allied Military Authority.



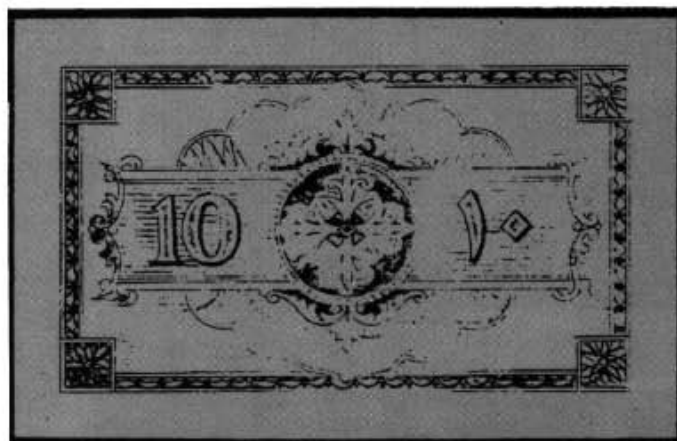
Essays for face and back of 50 piastres Allied Military Authority.



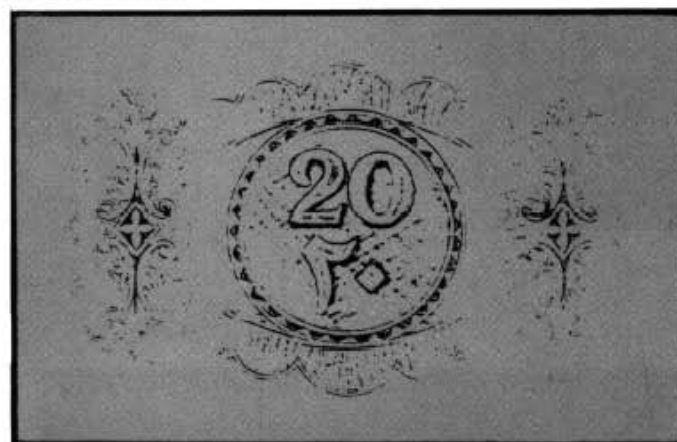
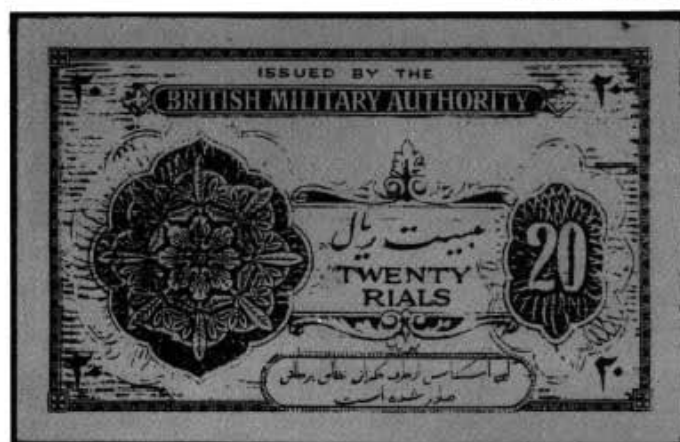
Essays for face and back of 100 piastres Allied Military Authority.



Essays for face and back of BMA 5 rials.



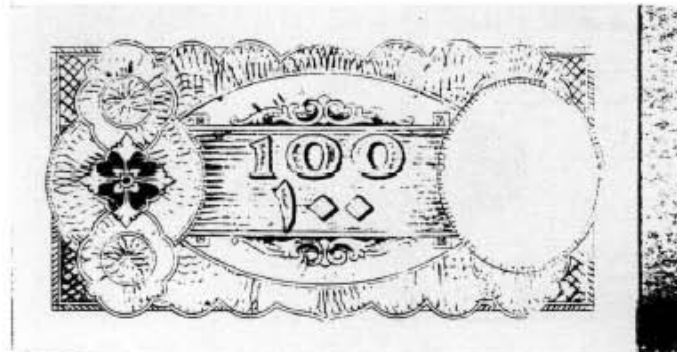
Essays for face and back of BMA 10 rials.



Essays for face and back of BMA 20 rials.



Essays for face and back of BMA 50 rials.



Essays for face and back of BMA 100 rials.

The Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada — Its Early History on Bank Notes

by Richard Underwood, I.B.N.S. #3572

Princess Victoria was only eighteen years old when she came to the British throne in 1837. Throughout her lengthy reign, which saw a great expansion of the British Empire, she remained a proud and indomitable national figurehead. As such, she was the inspiration of numerous explorers, reformers and innovators, and her name became attached to many of their achievements.

In the year 1897 Victoria celebrated her Diamond Jubilee. Throughout the far-flung empire her loyal subjects commemorated her sixty years reign in their various ways. In the Dominion of Canada it was Lady Aberdeen who secured the Charter for the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada. This article is concerned with the early formative years of this organization, for no less than thirteen of the many personalities associated with the order can be found on bank notes.

Queen Victoria herself appears on a number of Canadian notes, including those of the Bank of British North America, Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Eastern

Townships Bank and the Merchant's Bank. The illustration shows a youthful Victoria gracing the four dollar note of the Colonial Bank of Canada, 1859.

The young Florence Nightingale appears on the back of the current English ten pound note, against the background view of the Barracks Hospital at Scutari. Her experiences here during the Crimean War (1854-56) made a deep impression on her and moved her to devote the rest of her life to improving the organization and standards of the nursing profession as a whole. In 1860 she established the Nightingale School of Nurses at St. Thomas's Hospital in London, and then went on to inaugurate the training of midwives, of nurses for workhouse infirmaries, and so on. In 1875 she helped organize the Central Home for the Metropolitan and National Nursing Association. Out of this grew the Queen's Institute for District Nursing, commemorating Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in 1887. By 1890 the institute had ninety-one nurses, and it was their great popu-

larity which was to fire the imagination of Lady Aberdeen, 3000 miles away on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean some years later.

Lord Aberdeen was appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1893, and both he and his wife, Lady Aberdeen, took a keen and active interest in all aspects of Canadian life. During a visit to Vancouver, it was suggested to Lady Aberdeen that there was great need for a visiting nursing service. This comment gave Lady Aberdeen the idea of emulating Miss Nightingale, and in February 1897 she called a press conference to announce her plans to create an organization of "travelling home helpers or district nurses...to offer compassionate and competent health care in the familiar surroundings of the home." To commemorate the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, she proposed that it be called the Victorian Order of Nurses. Lord Aberdeen was to serve as the Patron, while she herself would be the first Lady President.

Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister, gave his full support to the



Queen Victoria on the face of Colonial Bank of Canada
4 dollars 1859



Lady & Lord Aberdeen on the face of Dominion of Canada
1 dollar 1898

whole scheme and virtually promised to introduce a motion for giving a grant to establish the Victorian Order of Nurses as a National Memorial. The Leader of the Opposition willingly undertook to second the proposal.

For several months the Aberdeens and their loyal supporters strove to raise funds and to convince a hostile medical profession of the need for, and value of, the Nursing Order. Unfortunately, the outspoken medical criticisms convinced members of Parliament that the scheme was unworkable, and so the idea of a National Memorial supported by Parliament fell through.

Eventually, the target of one million dollars was achieved and the local doctors were converted into enthusiastic supporters. During these difficult times, Florence Nightingale gave Lady Aberdeen much moral support and practical advice in her long letters of encouragement. At last, the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada was incorporated by Royal Charter dated December 28, 1897.

The portraits of Lord and Lady Aberdeen are to be found on the 1897 and 1898 one dollar notes of the Dominion of Canada. Wilfrid Laurier, Canada's Prime Minister from 1896 to 1911, appears on the Bank of Canada's five dollar notes of 1972, 1979 and 1986.

During the first year of activity, several training centers for the new recruits were set up across the

country, and the newly qualified nurses were put to work straight away. Most were involved with straightforward home nursing duties, but one intrepid group of four nurses was sent to the Yukon goldfields during the great Klondike gold rush. The journey there was a rough and arduous one, and once they had arrived they had to cope with severe injuries, diseases, malnutrition and poor hygiene amongst the gold miners and their followers. The valiant efforts in the dreadful conditions of those days were well-remembered years later.

Lord Aberdeen's tenure of Governor-General finished in 1898 and he was succeeded by Lord Minto, who then became the Patron of the Order. Lady Mary Minto likewise assumed the office of Lady President and proceeded to demonstrate the same enthusiasm and vigor as her prede-

cessor. Her name became particularly linked with the Cottage Hospital Scheme. The first VON Cottage Hospital was opened at Regina, North West Territories (now Regina, Saskatchewan) in 1898 and Lady Minto herself opened the Cottage Hospital at Shoal Lake, Manitoba the following year.

At an executive council meeting in December 1900, she pointed to the success of the Cottage Hospitals in Vernon, NWT (now Vernon, British Columbia), Thessalon, Ontario and Fort William, Ontario. She urged that special efforts be made to promote this branch of activities of the Order, and proposed that a fund be set up to establish and maintain these hospitals.

At the annual general meeting in March 1901 a resolution was passed to create a special fund for the establishment and maintenance of Cottage Hospitals in the North West Territories and elsewhere in Canada. This was to be named the Lady Minto Hospital Fund. Hospitals so established were to be known as "The Queen Victoria Cottage Hospital at..." and a tablet to that effect was to be placed in the buildings. A committee to put this resolution into effect was then appointed, with Lord Minto as the chairman.

By March 1903 the Lady Minto Hospital Fund had reached \$26,000, most of which had been collected by Her Excellency herself.

The following year the VON Cottage Hospitals came to be called "Lady Minto Hospitals." The volume of work they undertook



Lady & Lord Minto on the face of Dominion of Canada
4 dollars 1900

increased tremendously and in many cases they were considerably overtaxed. Conditions were often primitive, calling for a high degree of devotion to duty in the nursing staff.

By 1907 four of the hospitals had become sufficiently strong to withdraw from the Order and become independent, and four years later local Boards of Hospitals were given full control as to nurses and management.

Lord and Lady Minto are commemorated on the four dollar notes of Dominion of Canada, 1900 and 1902.

Lord Grey succeeded Lord Minto in 1904 and he became the Order's third Patron. Lady Alice Grey took on the mantle of Lady President and worked as assiduously as her predecessors for the advancement of the organization. Just as Lady Minto took an interest in the Cottage Hospitals, so Lady Grey developed an association with a new venture — that of a Country District Nursing Scheme.

In 1909, at Lundbreck, Alberta, a nurse was stationed to cover a wide area which she did mostly on horseback. This experiment proved a success and the Lady Grey Country Nursing Scheme of the Victorian Order of Nurses was established. The plan was "to organize Local Associations in Country places, to supply nurses for the people on the farms, ranches and homesteads. The Nurses' headquarters will be in the most central spot possible from which she will go out to cases five,



Duke & Duchess of Connaught on the face of Dominion of Canada
2 dollars 1914

ten to twenty miles distant. A horse for the Nurse is an absolute necessity".

From the time of its inception to the departure of the Greys in 1911, Lady Grey gave much personal encouragement and impetus to this scheme, as well as attending to the ordinary duties of the presidency.

We find the portraits of Lord and Lady Grey appearing on the Dominion of Canada one dollar note of 1911.

The next Governor-General of Canada was the Duke of Connaught, Queen Victoria's seventh child and third son. He followed the now established precedent and gave the Order his patronage. His wife, Louise Margaret, wasted no time in involving herself with the problems besetting the Order. With the departure of Lady Grey, the Country Districts Scheme was inclined to languish, so the Duchess of Con-

naught started a campaign for funds in March 1912. She raised \$223,250 in the next twelve months for both the Cottage Hospital Scheme and the Country Districts Scheme. By 1916 eleven Country Districts had been organized, mostly in Saskatchewan, though there had been some difficulties in interesting the people. The Duchess was able to overcome this problem by attending and addressing conventions of Home-Makers Clubs of Saskatchewan, the Home Economics Societies of Manitoba and the Women's Institutes of Vancouver Island. In this way she was able to reach hundreds of women representing many localities, most of which were in need of some settled plan for supplying nursing care to their people.

By 1916 these activities of the VON were beginning to stimulate the provincial governments of the prairie provinces to action. As these governments came alive to their responsibilities for nursing care in newly settled and sparsely populated districts, they began to set up the machinery for municipal and community hospitals and, in Alberta, for district nurses. Because of these provincial and municipal activities it was considered advisable to avoid duplication and the Lady Grey Country District Nursing Scheme was later discontinued.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are depicted on the 1914 two dollar note of the Dominion of Canada.



Lord & Lady Grey on the face of Dominion of Canada
1 dollar 1911

After 1914 the custom of portraying the current Governor-General on Canadian bank notes was abandoned, and for many years members of the British Royal family were given this honor instead. Of these Queen Mary, wife of King George V, is the only one with any connection with the Order. She served as Patroness from the time of her husband's accession to the throne in 1910 until 1951. Her portrait appears on a number of notes: \$50,000 Dominion of Canada (1918), \$5 Dominion of Canada (1924), \$1000 Dominion of Canada (1925), \$2 of Bank of Canada (French and English versions, 1935), and \$25 Bank Canada (1935).

Finally we come to William Lyon MacKenzie King gazing sternly at us from the \$50 Bank of Canada notes of 1975 and 1988. He spoke at the annual meeting on April 16, 1936 (during his third term as Prime Minister of Canada), and observed how, "starting in a small way, it had become one of the great National Orders of Canada". He stressed "the great importance of voluntary service as exemplified by the Victorian Order, a service of the first magnitude to the world now in the throes of a struggle between the powers of preservation and destruction".

Since its foundation in 1897 the Order has gone from strength to strength, adapting successfully to changing times and needs. The constitution has been kept up-to-date by Supplementary Charters dated July 22, 1911, April 24, 1923, July 25, 1929 and July 22, 1936; by Order in Council P.C. 106, dated January 3, 1947; and by Chapter 81 of the Statutes of Canada, dated 1953 and 1954. The Victorian Order of Nurses of Canada continues to flourish and offers a first class nursing service to the sick across the length and breadth of Canada.

Reference: *The Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada: 50th Anniversary: 1897-1947*, by John Murray Gibbon, 1947.

I would like to thank Mrs. Christine Butler and Miss Sharon MacInnis of the VON for providing me with valuable information about



Queen Mary on the face of Bank of Canada
2 dollars 1935



William Mackenzie King on the face of Bank of Canada
50 dollars 1975



Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the face of Bank of Canada
5 dollars 1986

the Order, including the reference book which has been freely drawn upon.

I also wish to thank Dr. Marvin

Kay of Toronto, who first drew my attention to the fact that the VON's foundress, Lady Aberdeen, was a bank note personality.

Sex and Bank Notes

by Richard Underwood, I.B.N.S. #3572

One does not normally associate sex and bank notes, except where the latter is used to procure the former. However, I imagine few people know that sex really does appear on a number of bank notes from around the world, literally and figuratively.

Literally, one can see the word "SEX" lurking in the attractive 50 rupees note from the Seychelles (1968). This note shows a pleasant coastal scene with a sailing yacht and mountains, Annigoni's famous portrait of Queen Elizabeth II, and a couple of picturesque palm trees at the extreme right. Now, turn the note through 90 to the left and look at the palm fronds. Hey Presto! and the magic word "SEX" appears. Palm trees will never be the same again!

Turning to the figurative representations, there are quite a number of bare-breasted females appearing on the notes of a number of countries. I have chosen three to illustrate the theme. First is the colorful and decorative Cambodian 500 riels note of 1958, with two bare-breasted female dancers (Tevodas). Second is the back of the Swaziland 1 lilangeni note showing the eleven beautiful daughters of the late King Sobhuza II in their native costume. The third note is a most beautifully designed and colored note from the Cook Islands, which issued their first paper currency last year. The 3 dollars note shows an attractive nude Pacific maiden astride a shark.



Face of Seychelles
50 rupees
"SEX" in palm trees
1968

She is Ina, being carried by the shark across the ocean to meet her lover, the sea-god Tinirau. The back of the note reveals alongside an out-rigger canoe, a wooden male statuette with an enlarged and prominent phallus.

So, whenever you travel abroad on business or pleasure, take a closer look at the paper money you are handling...

Garcia de Orta (?1501-1568)

Garcia de Orta was a Portuguese physician who received his medical education at the Universities of Salamanca and Alcalá de Henares. After practicing medicine at Alemtejo and Castella de Vide, he became Professor of Logic in Lisbon in 1530. Four years later he sailed to India and eventually settled down to a regular

medical practice in Goa, the Portuguese settlement on India's west coast. He soon established himself as a successful physician and rapidly became rich enough to travel extensively through India, Ceylon, Malacca and the Moluccas. During his travels he collected a wide range of herbs and made numerous observations of botanical, general and medical interest.

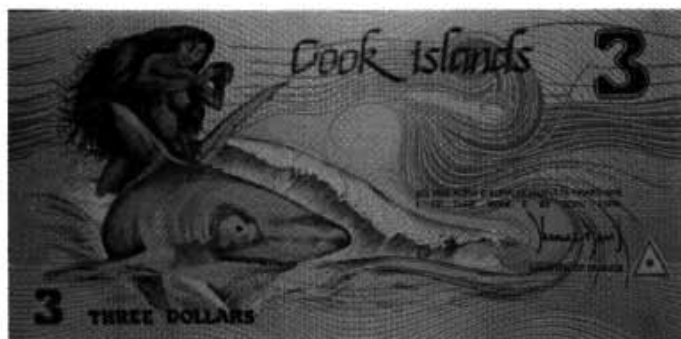
In 1554 he was appointed Physician to the Viceroy and given a lease of land on the island of Bombay. The year 1563 saw the publication of his book *Colloquies of Simple Drugs and Spices from India*. Among other "firsts", this work contains the first analysis of the aphrodisiac use of the drug opium. The text is arranged as a dialogue between Orta himself and



Face of Cambodia 500 riels 1958



Back of Swaziland 1 lilangeni



Face and back of Cook Islands 3 dollars

a colleague named Ruano.

The following is an excerpt from the Forty-first Colloquy:

Orta: Amfiam is Opium, and as for being eaten among many people, although they take it in small quantity, it is a merchandise in great demand everywhere it is consumed, for if they do not take it, they are in danger of death, and this is the reason why, in the countries I am talking about it is very expensive, they always try to keep a supply of it (as they keep wheat for May). Those who take it go about sleepy, and they say they take it so as to dispel cares.

Ruano: And they do not take it for lustful purpose, so they tell me, as this is contrary to medical findings and all reason to think it is efficacious for the work of Venus.

Orta: What you say is true. Indeed it is not efficacious for that purpose, but actually somewhat harmful. So those who take it for that purpose are not kings, nor powerful people, nor rich merchants who know the facts they do not take it, except in small quantities and for other effects. And all the learned physicians of our rank tell me that it caused impotence in men and [they] soon become incapable to perform the act of Venus.

In Balagate I knew a Portuguese who lived there and became impotent from its use; and the Portuguese there confirmed this.

Ruano: But so many people use this for fleshly lust, they cannot all be deceived.

Orta: I will tell you what [it] is useful for, if you will allow me, for this is not a very proper subject, especially when we discuss it in Portuguese.

Ruano: I believe that things are not indecent until they are mentioned by dirty minded people and for indecent reasons.

Orta: The imaginative virtue plays a great part in carnal lust, and it is stronger than the expulsive virtue that follows it. Hence the Act of Venus is completed all the more rapidly. And because the imaginative virtue is so powerful [it] dominates the expulsive one forcing into the testicles the genital seed, and the greater the imagination the more rapid the emission of the seed. And as those who take Amfiam have lost control, they actually complete this venereal act much later. And because many females do not give away the seed that quickly, and when the man is also slow she completes the Act of

Venus much later, the act of conception ends exactly at the same time in both of them, and taking Amfiam is here a help. It also assists to complete the venereal act more slowly; the Amfiam also opens the ways by which the genital seed comes from the brain by reason of its coldness, and thus brings about its production in both simultaneously. I know that you understand this very well, but if you write it down in plain language it does seem rather an improper thing to do."

Today in Lisbon there is a statue of Garcia de Orta holding an open book as a testament to his knowledge and learning. Part of this statue appears on the Portuguese 20 escudos note of 1971, and on the back of the note there is depicted a lively market scene from 16th Century Goa¹.

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)

The great Italian sculptor and painter, Leonardo da Vinci, was born in 1452, the illegitimate son of a Florentine notary. In his youth he studied painting, sculpture and the technical arts. He then entered the service of the Duke of Milan and stayed with him for seventeen years, painting, sculpting and organizing court festivals. He also advised on architecture, fortifications and military matters, and served as a hydraulic and mechanical engineer.

In 1502 he was employed by Cesare Borgia, and one of his many activities during this period was studying human anatomy. This he did by dissecting more than thirty bodies (by candlelight!) in the mortuary of the Hospital of Santa Maria Nuova in Rome. He filled many notebooks with his detailed and annotated anatomical drawings. One of his notebook pages shows a cross-section of a human male and



Face of Portugal 20 escudos with Garcia De Orta 1971



Face of Italy 50,000 lira with Leonardo Da Vinci 1967

female in coitus and longitudinal and cross-section sketches of the erect penis. He was also the first anatomical illustrator to depict the human fetus in the correct size, proportion and attitude within the uterus.

In his old age Leonardo drew a self-portrait sketch in crayon, and this sketch is reproduced, in reverse, on the Italian 50,000 lira bank note of 1967.

Henrik Ibsen (1828-1906)

The stern features of Henrik Ibsen gaze moodily from the Norwegian 1000 kroner note of 1975, giving us a hint of the unhappiness and soul-searching that was to dominate much of this writer's life.

He left his Norwegian home town of Skien at the age of fifteen and became apprenticed to a chemist. In 1850 he moved to Christiania (now Oslo), the capital, and saw the performance of his first play "The Burial Mound". It was not a success. The following year he joined the Norwegian Theatre at Bergen as a "dramatic author". He produced five plays between 1851 and 1857 and again none was successful. He returned to Christiania, and his next plays had a more favorable reception. In April 1864 he left Norway for Italy and spent the next 27 years wandering around Europe.

The play "Ghosts" was performed in 1890 and was one of Ibsen's more "extreme" plays. It uses the problem of hereditary venereal disease as a symbol for the

moral diseases inherited by society from the past. The victim in the play, Oswald Alving, a writer, suffers from headaches and has an episode in which he temporarily loses his mind and has to be fed and nursed like a baby. He recovers and returns to his widowed mother's home, with the knowledge that another attack is inevitable and will be permanent and fatal. He believes that it is his own riotous living that has been responsible, whereas his mother knows that he has really inherited the condition from his dissolute deceased father. The implication is, of course, that an acquired venereal disease can be transmitted to one's offspring who then "suffers for the sins of the father".

The actual medical descriptions are vague and scanty and do not

resemble any known venereal disease. However, the implication was well understood by the audiences of the day whose reception of the play was at the best hostile, and in London positively vitriolic!

Interestingly, the play ends on a very somber note, with Oswald's mind completely gone, and his mother agonizing over the moral dilemma of euthanasia.

Ibsen continued to write more controversial plays and then returned to his native Christiania in 1891. He had a stroke in 1900, another a year later, after which he remained a helpless invalid till his death on May 23, 1906.

Benjamin Henry Sheares (1907-1981)

The current Singapore 50 dollar note (issued in 1986) shows on the back the new and complex Benjamin Sheares Bridge. This high level bridge forms part of the East Coast Parkway and links three peninsulas on the south coast of Singapore Island. It is fittingly named after one of Singapore's most illustrious sons, Professor Benjamin Henry Sheares.

Benjamin Sheares was born in Singapore and was educated at the Methodist Girls' School, St. Andrews School and the Raffles Institution. He qualified in 1929 at King Edward VII College of Medicine and served as Assistant Medical Officer at the Sepoy Lines (now Outram) General Hospital, before commencing his career in obstetrics and gynecology.



Face of Norway 1000 kroner with Henrik Ibsen 1975



Face of Singapore 50 dollars with Benjamin Sheares Bridge 1986

In 1940 he was awarded the Queen's Fellowship for two years' post-graduate study in Britain, but the outbreak of the Second World War prevented him from taking this up. During the Japanese occupation of Singapore he was Head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Kandang Kerbau Hospital and was the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital for the local patients' section. After the Japanese surrender, he became the first Singapore-born doctor to be appointed Acting Professor at the King Edward VII College of Medicine.

In May 1947 he proceeded to London for postgraduate study and in January 1948 became the first Singapore-born obstetrician to obtain Membership of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of England. In March of that year he was recalled to Singapore to be Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Malaya. In the 1950's, Singapore had a soaring birth rate, and Professor Sheares became heavily involved in the development of the Family Planning services. He advocated voluntary sterilization for all people who had more than three children. As Chairman of the Medical Specialties Board he helped to draw up plans for the future development of Singapore's medical services.

During the course of his busy professional life he published many important papers. One of particular interest appeared in *The Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the British Empire* in 1960. This paper describes

18 patients with congenital atresia of the vagina, and how he devised a new method of fashioning a space between bladder and rectum for the spurious vagina. This method considerably reduced the risk of damage to these adjacent organs and represented an important advance in gynecological reconstructive surgery.

He retired in 1960 and took up private practice but maintained close contact with the teaching of both undergraduate and post-graduate students. He was also appointed Honorary Consultant at the Kandang Kerbau Hospital and in 1976 was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of London.

In December 1970 he was elected president of Singapore and took office the following month. He

served for 2 1/2 four-year terms as president and died on May 12, 1981².

Moses Ben Maimon (Maimonides) (1135 - 1204)

The 1 new sheqel Israeli note issued in 1983 portrays the noble features of Moses Ben Maimon, or Maimonides as he was popularly known. Born to a distinguished Jewish family in Cordoba, Spain, he received an extensive early education from his father and other masters. In 1148 the Almohads, a fanatical Islamic sect overran southern Spain, and the Maimon family were forced to practice Judaism in secret. After 11 years of this double life, the whole family fled to Morocco, where Maimonides continued his rabbinic studies and took up medicine. Six years later the family moved to Palestine and then to Egypt where Maimonides settled down and remained for the rest of his life.

He was allowed to practice Judaism openly here, and despite this he became the court physician to the Sultan Saladin. He wrote many works, including several on canon and secular law. His monumental Code, the Mishneh Torah consisted of fourteen books. The first book, (the *Book of Knowledge*), contains a section on "Laws Concerning Character Traits", and the following excerpt from chapter four details the rules regulating the prudent Jew's sexual life.



Face of Israel 1 new sheqel with Moses Ben Maimon (Maimonides) 1983

"Semen is the strength of the body and its life, and is the light of the eyes. Whenever too much is ejaculated, the body decays, its strength is spent, and its life destroyed. As Solomon said in his wisdom 'Do not give your strength to women, and your years to that which destroys kings.'

As for anyone who overindulges in sexual intercourse: old age pounces upon him; his strength fails; his eyes become dim; a bad odor spreads from his mouth and armpits; the hair of his beard, armpits, and legs grows excessively; his teeth fall out; and many pains in addition to these come to him.

The wise men among the physicians said: one in a thousand dies from other illnesses, the rest from excessive copulation. Therefore a man needs to be careful in this matter if he wishes to live well. He should only have sexual intercourse when his body is healthy and exceedingly strong and he has a continuous involuntary erection and he distracts himself with something else, but the erection remains as it was, and he finds a heaviness in his loins and below, as if the cords of the testicles were drawn out, and his flesh is hot. Such a man needs to have sexual intercourse and his medicine is to have sexual intercourse.

A man should not have sexual intercourse when he is sated or hungry, but after the food is digested in the intestines. Before and after intercourse, he should test to see whether he needs to ease himself. He should not have sexual intercourse in either a standing or sitting position, nor in the bathhouse, nor on the day he enters the bath, nor on the day of bloodletting, nor on the day of departure or return from a trip—neither before nor afterward."

The list of afflictions due to excessive intercourse is most impressive!

Maimonides died in 1204 at his home in Fostat, near Cairo, and his body was buried at Tiberias, by Lake Galilee. His tomb continues to be a shrine drawing a stream of pious pilgrims.

¹ "Sex and Drugs in the 16th Century," Francisca Guerra, *Brit. J. Addict.*, 1974, Vol. 69, pp. 269-290.

² Sheares, B.H. Congenital Atresia of vagina: a new technique for tunnelling the space between bladder and rectum and construction of a new vagina by modified Wharton's technique. *J. Obst. & Gyn. Brit. Emp.* 1960; 67: 24-31.

The Last Hurrah

by Ladislav Klaus, I.B.N.S. #3366

The autumn of 1989 brought a lot of political changes in Central Europe, especially in the communist countries. The changes in Poland, Hungary and East Germany influenced the upcoming developments in Czechoslovakia.

On October 1, 1989, more than 5,500 East Germans took refuge at the West German embassy in Prague. A few days later they flocked to the railroad stations and were allowed to leave Czechoslovakia for West Germany. Meanwhile the East German government decided to seal the borders between East Germany and Czechoslovakia to prevent and stop the exodus. On October 27 East Germans were again allowed to travel to Czechoslovakia without a visa. On November 1, 1989 approximately 8,000 East Germans crossed from their homeland into Czechoslovakia.

This incident raised a difficult question unanswered by the Czechoslovakian government: why would the people want to leave the workers paradise?

Milos Jakes, the Communist Party leader, ordered out heavily armed police to put down the October 28, 1989 demonstration. (October 28 is the independence day from the Austro-Hungarian Empire domination and the creation of the Czechoslovak Republic. Since the communist take-over, this very important holiday received little or no recognition by the communist government. During the last forty-plus years this date has been the symbol of freedom and the end of oppression). Opponents of the government staged another protest on Friday, November 17, to mark the anniversary of the death of Jan Opletal, the political martyr who was killed by the Nazis in 1939. Meanwhile, four prominent dissidents went on trial in Bratislava for laying flowers for those who were killed in the 1968 invasion by the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies. In November the Soviet

Union warned the Czechoslovakian government that further delays in introducing political changes could cause serious trouble. As a result, the first major sign of tension, fear and conflict appeared within the hard line government. In the Parliament, the Prime Minister, Ladislav Adamec, quoted the party leader's message that in Czechoslovakia the changes would be at first economical and later only minor political adjustments would be made.

On November 17, 1989 more than 200,000 demonstrators gathered at Wenceslas Square in Prague. The prime minister, Ladislav Adamec (62), had emerged in recent weeks as a principal rival to the president. He opposed a moderate stance. Vaclav Havel, who was imprisoned from January through May 1989 for laying a wreath at the grave of Jan Palach, a young university student who burned himself to death as a protest of Soviet occupation in 1968, founded, together with other dissidents, a new political group, Obcanske Forum (The Civil Forum).

Prime Minister Adamec promised Vaclav Havel that the government would not impose martial law. On November 25, 1989 more than 350,000 demonstrators gathered in Wenceslas Square and demanded resignation of the hard-line communist government.

On Friday, November 24, 1989 the Communist Party's leadership resigned. The newly elected party chief, Karel Urbanek (48), former party leader in Bohemia, was considered a hard-liner. On November 25, 1989 about 500,000 to 800,000 demonstrators filled a sport stadium near Letenske Gardens.

On November 27, 1989, millions of Czechs and Slovaks walked off their jobs between noon and 2 pm. They brought the whole country to a standstill. This was a powerful demonstration of national solidarity. On December 3 another 200,000 demonstrators poured into Wenc-

eslas Square to reject the newly formed communist government.

On December 7, 1989 Vaclav Havel declared his readiness to become the head of state and on December 29 he was elected by the parliament as president of the Czechoslovak Republic.

Klement Gottwald

Klement Gottwald was born on November 23, 1896 in Dedice by Viskov. In 1912 he finished his apprenticeship as a joiner in Vienna. Three years later he was drafted into the Austro-Hungarian Army and immediately was sent to the front line. In 1918 he deserted from the army. After WWI he worked as a cabinet-maker in a furniture company in Rousinov. In December 1920 he participated in the general strike which led to the foundation of the Czech Communist Party in 1921. From 1921 to 1926 he worked as a political agitator in Slovakia. He was an editor of the Slovakian communist paper *Pravdy chudoby a Hlasu lidu* (*The Truth of the Poverty and the Voice of the People*). During the third party congress in Prague, he was elected as a member of the central committee. In 1929 Klement Gottwald was elected as a general secretary of the Communist Party and he became a member of the National Assembly. In March and April of 1932 he organized a strike in northern Bohemia. In August 1934 he left Czechoslovakia for the USSR. He returned in February 1936, then in November 1938 he left again for the USSR, where he stayed during WWII. After the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Red Army, he was elected as prime minister. In February 1948 he overthrew the democratic government. On June 14, 1948 he was elected by the newly formed Communist government as the first communist president. He died mysteriously nine days after the death of Josef Stalin, on March 14, 1953.

The presidency of Klement Gottwald can be linked to the rule of Josef Stalin. During the election of 1946 the Communists had 38% (114 seats in the parliament), National Socialists had 18.2% and Social Democrats had 12.8%. The Communist

Party held the critical positions of the prime ministry, ministries of interior, finance, information, internal trade, agriculture, labor and social welfare and ministry of state for foreign affairs.

The new communist government called for a new constitution, two-year economic plan, the purge of collaborators and permanent bonds with the Soviet Union for security and prosperity. On May 9, 1948 a new constitution replaced the democratic constitution of 1920. The name of the Czechoslovak Republic was changed to the Peoples Democratic Republic. As in the Soviet Union, notorious cases of Gestapo-like brutality, flagrant violation of personal rights and false testimony became daily happenings. Cabinet ministers holding pro-western views were dismissed and imprisoned during the 1950's. The former secretary of the Communist Party and the former foreign minister were executed. By the end of 1948 93% of all industry had been nationalized under 250 government trusts. The Democratic Worker Councils in all factories, and the adoption of the principle of authority focused in the hands of a single director, responsible not to the workers, but to the government were established. Factory managers were chosen for their party loyalty, not for their experience and knowledge. The work week increased from 40 hours to 48 or more. In addition to this, volunteering to work extra hours and on Saturdays to produce goods for export to the neighboring socialist countries became a common

expectation.

The Last Communist Issue

A new series of Czechoslovakian notes was introduced gradually into circulation. The new series was to contain six denominations.

The 500 Korun note was under development, but the political situation caused a cessation of production. The note was supposed to be red-brown in color. The motive of the note was the Slovakian National Uprising of 1944. The note bore an allegorical picture of a partisan woman.

100 Kcs 1989—The Last Hurrah

The first Communist president is pictured on the face of the 100 korun note.

This note was released into circulation on October 1, 1989. The note was designed by children's book illustrator, A. Bunovsky. The face of the note was engraved by B. Sneider and the back by M. Ondricek. The note was printed by the State Print Works (Statni Tiskarna Cenin) in Prague on watermarked paper, manufactured in the USSR. The watermark consists of the repeating star and linden leaf design. The prefix and the serial number were printed in red.

When the final design was published in the newspaper, the general population rejected the note. Apparently, in front of the State Bank in Prague, a small demonstration against this note arose. When the political situation changed in late November and December, the people altered the portrait of Kle-



Face of 100 Korun Czechoslovakian note, issued spring, 1989.

The Last Communist Paper Money Issues in Czechoslovakia

Denomin.	Date	Pick #	Dimension (Maximum)	Released Into Circulation	Public Law	Portrait	Language
10 Kcs	1986	95	133x68	1. 6. 1986	36/86	Hviezdoslav	Slovak
20 Kcs	1988	96	138x68	1.10. 1988	122.88	Komensky	Czech
50 Kcs	1987	97	143x68	1.10. 1987	68/87	Stur	Slovak
100 Kcs	1989	98	148x68	1.10. 1989	79/89	Gottwald	Czech
500 Kcs	1990?	NL	153x68	Not Issued	N/A	Uprising	Slovak
1,000 Kcs	1985	94	158x68	1.10. 1985	70/85	Smetana	Czech

ment Gottwald, by drawing a mustache or glasses on his face. Also his eyes were poked out by small holes. Finally the government stopped producing the note on December 1, 1989. Apparently 20 million pieces were printed (this information was supplied to the author by one high ranking State Bank's employee). The highest prefix I discovered was "A51", which raises a question whether all serial prefixes were printed, or if there was a gap between serial prefixes.

The view of the Prague Castle (Hradcany) and the west end of the Charles Bridge is pictured on the back.

Because of the unpopularity of this note large supplies of them are held in the State Bank's safes. These notes are no longer issued into circulation in Czechoslovakia, but are issued to the corresponding foreign banks, and visiting foreigners are importing this note back to Czechoslovakia.

The rejection of the note created a shortage of the 100 korun denomination. The previous series of the 100 Kcs note (P90) was originally re-

leased into circulation on December 1, 1962 and the last note was produced in 1983. Recently I noticed a reprint of the "old" 100 Kcs (P90) bearing the prefix "X" followed by a two digit number.

When I visited Czechoslovakia in May through June 1990, I saw that approximately 96% of 100 Kcs notes in circulation were "1961" issue (P90) and on the average had a condition of VG or worse! One to two percent of 100 Kcs were new series "1989" (P98) and the rest were reprints of the 1961 issue with the prefix "X". The average condition of the reprints was VF or better.

In the villages I did not see any 100 Kcs 1989 (P98), in large cities I saw approximately 1% and in Prague about 3-4% in circulation. Recently the State Bank changed its name to Komerční Banka (The Commerce Bank). I am not positive which bank will have the currency issuance rights. It is expected that a new series may be released into circulation in 1992. Meanwhile the old communist issue will remain in circulation and be a legal tender — including 100 Kcs notes dated 1989.

1991 I.B.N.S. Elections Call for Nominations All elective offices

Nominations committee chairman, Clyde Reedy, is requesting nominations for all society offices which are elective, including President, 1st Vice President, 2nd Vice President, and Board of Directors. Your concern and attention to this matter will affect the direction of the society. Nominations should only be made with the knowledge and consent of the nominee.

Nominations should be submitted as soon as possible—before March 15, 1992. Forward your nominations to a member of the committee

Clyde Reedy, chairman
P.O. Box 669037
Marietta, GA
U.S.A. 30066

Pam West
P.O. Box 257
Sutton
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Joseph Eijssermans
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Neil Shafer
P.O. Box 1738
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Back of 100 Korun Czechoslovakian note, Spring, 1989.

The Earliest 10 Srang Tibetan Bank Note?

by B.N. Shrestha and N.G. Rhodes, I.B.N.S. #5365



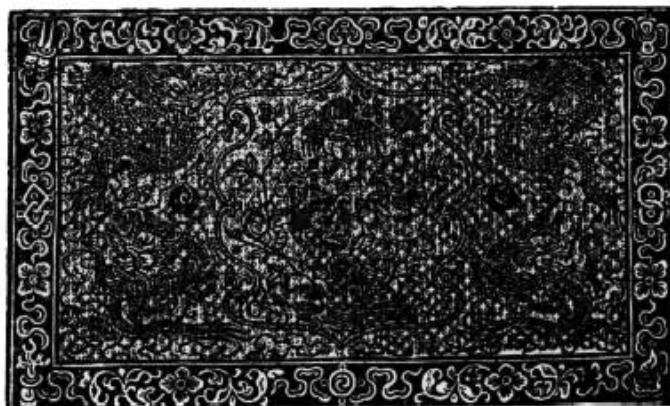
Face and back of the first (?) 10 srang Tibetan note.

The bank note illustrated above was discovered a few years ago in Kathmandu among an otherwise unremarkable group of 10 srang notes. The notes were sold cheaply, because of considerable damage from long circulation and from the damp, and it was only after some time that the first named author realized that this one note bore no serial number and the date 1686 in the Tibetan era (corresponding to Feb. 1940-41). Before the discovery of this one note, the earliest known date for this denomination was 1687, and as serial numbers as low as 83 have been discovered for that date¹, it was thought that the 10 srang denomination was first issued in 1687.

The appearance of this new date with no serial number implies that the Tibetan Government first planned to issue the 10 srang denomination during 1686, and some notes were prepared for issue; however, perhaps there was some delay before they were actually issued, and as the Tibetan new year had passed, the first issued notes bore the date 1687. A few of the unissued notes bearing the earlier year may have escaped the somewhat lax security system at the mint and entered into normal circulation. The alternative is that this note may be a forgery, either modern or contemporary, produced either to be used as currency, or purely to confuse and excite collectors.

In support of the forgery theory, it must be admitted that this note is printed from a different principal wood-block (i.e. the dark blue color) from that used for printing the later notes. Several small design differences can be noted, such as:

1. The third letter down the Horhig script on the left side of the face of the note is wrongly written: □ instead of □
2. On the upper and lower right side of the face of the note, two small white dots are missing.
3. At the top of the red seal, one small red line is missing. *Ee Ee*
4. An insect appears to have taken a few bites out of the note, a feature almost unknown in genuine Tibetan bank notes, which were



Face and back of normal 10 srang Tibetan note.

made from a paper repellent to insects.

These small differences would normally imply that this note must be a forgery, but several features make its status less certain. If it were a modern forgery made to deceive collectors, we would have expected

more pieces to have been discovered, and a high price would have been demanded by the seller. If it were an old forgery for use as currency, we would have expected the date to have been one found on genuine notes, and we would have expected a serial number to have been written

on the note.

As a result, while we believe the note to be a forgery, we cannot rule out the possibility of its being a genuine trial printing of an unissued date.

¹ B.N. Shrestha, *Tibetan Paper Currency*, St. Albans, 1987.

Forgeries of the Tibetan 50 Tam Bank Note of A.D. 1913

by Wolfgang Bertsch

It is well known that forgeries of the early Tibetan 50 Tam note exist.¹ However no specialist has ever given a clear hint as to how one can distinguish the forged notes from the genuine pieces.

W.G. Surkhang,² a former Tibetan minister, pointed out a security measure which was taken by the Tibetan government to prevent forgeries of this note: on the face of this bank note one can see eight flower designs on the border. The flowers which are located on the horizontal line along which the note would usually be folded (i.e. the ones on the left and right borders, indicated by arrows in fig. 1)³, have each two split or open petals. One could get the impression that the petals became split due to folding of the note, however they were drawn intentionally that way. It seems that most of the forgers did not notice this security device and drew all flowers with unsplit petals on the face of their forged notes. I illustrate such a contemporaneous forgery which was recently published by K. Gabrisch (fig. 2)⁴

The calligraphy on the face of the illustrated note is somewhat less professional and at various places letters are written separately, where they are attached to each other on



Fig. 1 Genuine 50 tam note (color: blue). First variety.

the genuine note. We give one example in the second line the Tibetan word for "one thousand" is written རྒྱུད་ཀྱི་ལྷན་པོ་ instead of རྒྱུད་ཀྱི་ལྷན་པོ་. Many details of the design of the forged note are also at variance with the genuine specimen of fig. 1.

There are two major varieties of the genuine 50 Tam bank note (apart from color varieties): One shows a gap between the Tibetan word རྒྱུད་ and the final vertical stroke: རྒྱུད་ ། in the second line of

the face. The second type was printed from new blocks after the blocks of the first type were used up and does not show any gap between རྒྱུད་ and the final vertical stroke: རྒྱུད་ །. This later type shows, however, the same security device on the flowers along the horizontal line (fig. 3). So far I have not seen a forgery of this second type.

¹ B.N. Shrestha, *Tibetan Paper Currency*, St. Albans, Herts, 1987, p. 62-66. Xiao



Fig. 2 Contemporaneous forgery of the 50 tam note imitating the first variety (color: blue).



Huaiyuan, *Xizang Difeng Huobishi (The History of Tibetan Money)*, Peking, 1987, p. 59 sqq.

² In a letter to H.E. Richardson dated Aug. 9, 1966.

³ In Tibet banknotes were mostly folded along a horizontal line (as opposed to the western "vertical" manner of folding notes), since they were normally carried in money belts.

⁴ K. Gabrisch, *Geld aus Tibet*, Winterthur, 1990, p.100, plate 32. Another forgery of the 50 Tam note, very different from Gabrisch's specimen, was published by B.N. Shrestha (op. cit., p. 66). Shrestha's note is, however, very soiled and does not allow a proper appreciation of the flower design along the horizontal line of the obverse.

⁵ In the same way two types of the 25 Tam notes can be distinguished. However I have seen only specimens of the first type (with gap) of the 15 and 10 Tam bank notes. For the significance of the gaps between and the final vertical stroke see W. Bertsch, "Some notes on Tibetan Paper Currency," *Tibet Journal*, Dharamsala (in print).

Fig. 3 Genuine 50 tam note (color: blue).
Second variety.

from the collection of the Bayrische Hypotheken und Wechselbank (formerly Pick Collection).

The same specimen is illustrated as Tib-6 in Bruce II/Deyell/Rhodes/Spengler, *The Standard Guide to South Asian Coins and Paper Money since 1556 A.D.*, Iola, n.d., p. 526 (Pick No. 5).

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(IN WORDPERFECT, IF POSSIBLE)

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Dachau Concentration Camp Scrip

by Lance K. Campbell, I.B.N.S. #LM-78

During the waning days of WWII, on the morning of April 29, 1945, the 45th Infantry Division of the U.S. 7th Army launched an attack on Munich. In an effort to slow the advance of the Americans, the German Wehrmacht blew up many of the bridges on the most direct avenue. In order to continue the attack, the axis of the advance was slightly altered to take it through the picturesque Bavarian town of Dachau. While this was a less direct route to Munich, it did facilitate the capture of one of the 45th Division's objectives: The Dachau Concentration Camp. On the other side of town, members of the 7th Army's 42nd Infantry Division were also fighting their way towards the camp.

As elements of both divisions converged on the railroad station that serviced the camp, they came upon a scene that would haunt many for the rest of their lives. The liberating GIs found approximately 40 open freight cars filled with over 2000 corpses. As they fought on to the camp they came upon other similar scenes. Outside of the camp crematorium was the most chilling scene of all: a neatly stacked pile of bodies 20 feet long by 10 feet high. After the camp was secured, and the SS guard force either killed or taken prisoner, the liberators counted approximately 30,000 prisoners and 8000 corpses.

The American military leadership was so appalled at

what they found, not only at Dachau but at other liberated camps, that they requested that a congressional delegation and leading members of the American news media tour some of the captured camps and see for themselves the conditions under which prisoners lived and died.

On April 20, 1945, two representatives from the office of the Army Chief of Staff called upon the speaker of the House of Representatives and the majority leader of the Senate and gave them copies of a cablegram received by General George C. Marshall from General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander in Chief, Allied Forces Europe. The text of the cablegram read as follows:

From: General Eisenhower

To: General Marshall

We are constantly finding German camps in which they have placed political prisoners where unspeakable conditions exist. From my own personal observation, I can state unequivocally that all written statements up to now do not paint the full horrors.

In view of these facts, you may think it advisable to invite about 12 Congressional leaders and 12 leading editors to see these camps. If so, I shall be glad to take these groups to one of these camps. Such a visit will show them without any trace of doubt the full evidence of the cruelty practiced by the Nazis in such places as normal procedure.



Private photographs of the Dachau concentration camp taken in 1944.



Private photographs of the Dachau concentration camp taken in 1944.

With speed unheard of in modern politics, a group of six senators and six congressmen was assembled and left for Europe on April 22 and arrived in Paris a day later. The group toured three camps: Buchenwald, Nordhausen and Dachau. They found the military's gruesome reports to be accurate and published a special pamphlet, *Atrocities and Other Conditions in Concentration Camps in Germany*, which received wide publicity throughout the United States and Europe.

It was these accounts, as reported by the American Congress, news media and returning GIs, that made Dachau one of the most publicized concentration camps of the Nazi system and gave it an enduring reputation.

In March 1933, Heinrich Himmler announced that the first in a series of official concentration camps would open near the town of Dachau. It was to be the model for all future concentration camps and, in fact, the general regulations drawn up for use at Dachau formed the basis for regulations later used throughout the system. Many commandants of other camps, to include Auschwitz's Rudolf Hoss, received their initial training at Dachau.

The original camp housed prisoners in stone huts left over from a WWI explosives factory. These were torn down and replaced with 34 barracks during a 1938 expansion program. Dachau was a relatively small camp in comparison to the others: The prisoner area was a mere 290 meters wide by 615 meters long. The camp was planned for 5000 prisoners. However, by 1942 the population had grown to 12,000 and to 30,000 by 1945.

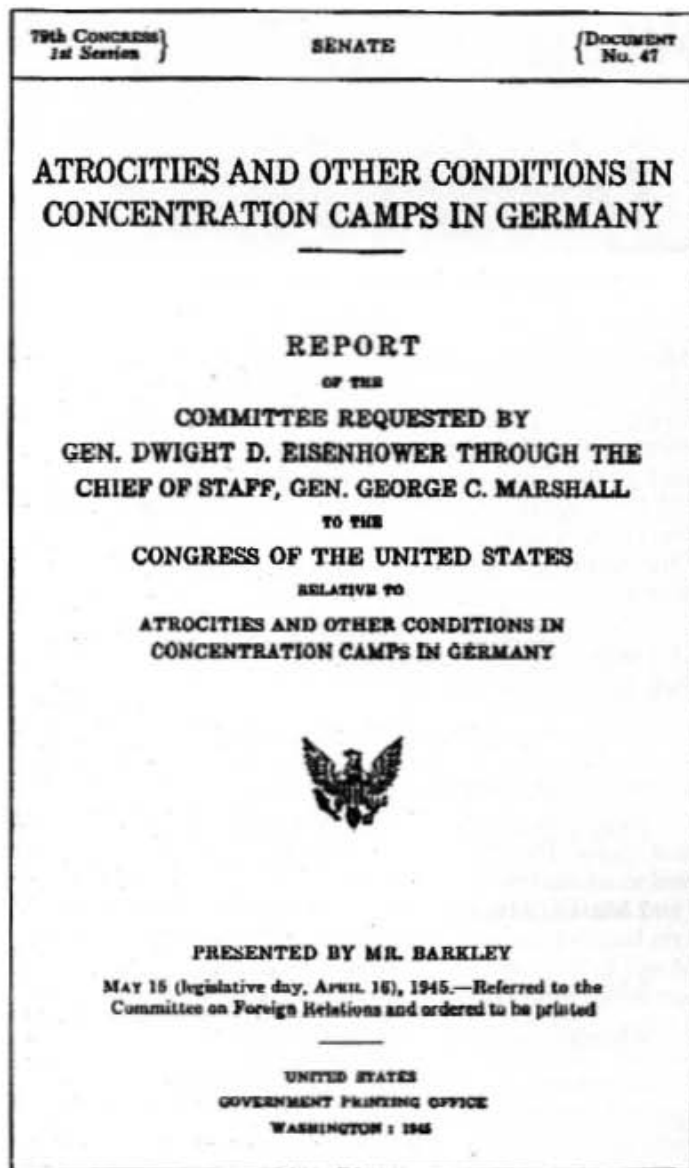
Originally the camp held only political prisoners. However, as the Nazis moved into neighboring countries, large groups of Jews, Gypsies, Jehovah's Witnesses,

criminals, privileged prisoners and others were moved in. Among the privileged who spent time at Dachau were former Austrian chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg, Hungarian Prime Minister Miklos Kallay and French Prime Minister Leon Blum. Many incarcerated clergymen were also sent to Dachau. The snow kommando, responsible for clearing all snow from the camp, was made up almost entirely of 1000 Catholic priests.

As in the other major camps, the SS used prisoner labor to further the German war effort and to enrich the state. At Dachau, besides working on the snow kommando or in the stone quarries, prisoners made baked goods, porcelain, furniture, electrical components, clothing, bicycle parts and, strangely enough, religious objects. They were also hired out to private arms manufacturers and factories who paid the SS for the use of prisoner labor. In fact, approximately 165 outside work groups (subcamps) have been reported.

As in other camps, token payments were occasionally made to prisoners for work performed either in the main camp or with one of the outside work groups. These payments took the form of *Pramienschein* (Premium Notes). The granting of *Pramienschein* was authorized by a set of regulations, published by the Central Concentration Camp Authority of the SS, located in Berlin, entitled *Service Regulations for the Granting of Favors to Inmates* which was published in May 1943. The regulations stated that special scrip could be issued to inmates for any of four reasons: industriousness, carefulness, good behavior, or special work achievement.

Judging from the printer's mark (the last line of text in the bottom-left corner) it appears that the only scrip



This widely circulated U.S. Congressional report documented the atrocities committed in the Dachau, Buchenwald, and Nordhausen concentration camps.

notes known to have circulated at Dachau were printed in 1944. All of the denominations are similar in design. All have the text "Konzentrationslager Dachau" on the top line. "PRAMIENSCHHEIN" is found on the second line. "Häftling Nr." (prisoner number) is found in the center followed by a set of eight horizontal lines. It was intended that a prisoner's number be handwritten in this space and, in fact, many surviving notes have a number written here.

Next is the word "WERT" followed by the denomination. Beneath the denomination, to the lower left, is the text "Ausgegeben am:" (issued on:) which is followed by a space for a handwritten date. Like the prisoner number, many issued notes are found with a handwritten date. Below this statement is the text "Pramienschein verfällt 14 Tage nach Ausgabedatum" (Premium notes are good for 14 days from the date of issue). The last line



All denominations measure approximately 75x52mm. Notes were printed in black on various colors of paper: 1, 3, and 4 marks, green; 0.50 mark, red; 2 marks, yellow.

of text, also at the bottom left, is the printer's mark which is a code used by the printer. A serial number is found at the lower right.

All notes measure approximately 75x52mm. They come in the following colors: 0.50 mark, red; 1 mark, green; 2 marks, yellow; 3 marks, green; and 4 marks, green. Varieties in the form of different printer's marks are found on the 1, 2, and 4 marks. (See the accompany-

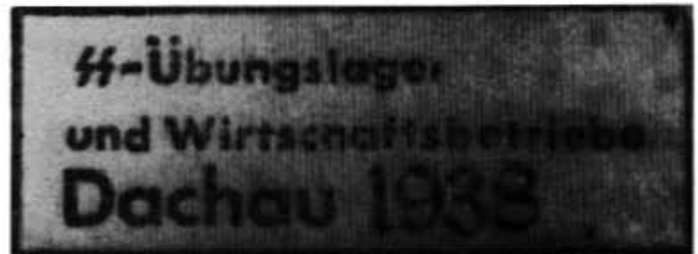


All denominations measure approximately 75x52mm.
Notes were printed in black on various colors of paper:
1, 3, and 4 marks, green; 0.50 mark, red; 2 marks, yellow.

ing table for known varieties.

The 4-marks notes are extremely scarce: Only one example of each of the three different printer's mark varieties has been reported. Although all are scarce, the 1 mark is the most common denomination.

No Dachau counterfeits have been reported although



Overstamp found on the back of the fantasy 50 pfennig.

there is certainly a possibility that they exist. However, a curious fantasy note exists. The note, denominated at 50 pfennig, is similar in design to the Oranienburg 50 pfennig. Both have the same vignette on the face. The back of the fantasy note is over stamped with the text "SS-Übungslager und Wirtschaftsbetriebe Dachau 1938." The Dachau note is smaller than the Oranienburg (78x57mm vs. 139x95mm) and is black in color whereas the Oranienburg is brown.

I want to thank Steve Feller, Ruth Hill, Ed Morrow, Mel Steinberg, and Alan York for sharing their notes and their knowledge with me.

Printer's Mark Varieties

0.50 Mark (1 type)	N 1285/V. 100/X. 44
1 Mark (2 types)	N 1285/VI. 100/X. 44 VI/100 X.44 1285
2 Marks (2 types)	N 1285/V. 100/X. 44 V/100 X. 44 1285
3 Marks (1 type)	IV/50 X. 44 1285
4 Marks (3 types)	IV/50 X.44 1285 III/60 V.44 1285 N 1285/IV. 50/X.44



The vignette of this fantasy 50 pfennig Dachau note was taken from a legitimate 1933 Oranienburg concentration camp note.

The North Korean 1 Won Safe Conduct Pass

by MSG H.A. Friedman

In past issues of the *International Bank Note Society Journal* I have written about safe conduct passes prepared and disseminated during the Korean War. (See *I.B.N.S. Journal* Vol. 23, No. 1). In this article I will mention similar bank note-leaflets that have been produced during the Cold-War period.

After the end of the Korean War in 1953, the citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North) had no access to information from the West. Typical newscasts stated that the war had been forced upon the peace-loving north and that their brothers in the south were living in poverty, starvation and were enslaved by foreign imperialists.

In 1963, the 7th Psychological Operations group (Korea detachment) was given the task of disseminating western news and propaganda into North Korea. The program was called "Operation Jilli". "Jilli" is a Korean word meaning "truth." The plan called for a number of American aircraft to fly along the southern edge of the demilitarized zone, dropping millions of leaflets which would cover the North Korean countryside. The following information on this operation has been located in formerly classified military documents that have been recently declassified.

The first Jilli mission was flown June 30, 1964. C-47 aircraft flying at

altitudes up to 15,000 feet dropped over 19 million leaflets. Larger C-130 cargo aircraft were added to the program in 1965, resulting in 98 million leaflets being disseminated from 25,000 feet. In 1966, 183 million leaflets were dropped. The operation continued for several more years, but no further statistics are available.

Drift and dispersion characteristics of the leaflets were carefully studied and it was reported that a controlled drift of 250 miles was accomplished when the leaflets were dropped from 25,000 feet. One agent told me he could literally drop his leaflets on Kim Il Sung's doorstep from 200 miles away.

Although hundreds of different leaflets have been developed, I will just discuss one type, a safe conduct pass printed on the back of a reproduction of the North Korean 1 won central bank note of 1959 (Pick no. 13). This leaflet is known in three versions. Two are almost identical, except that because of a military personnel change, the signature of the Chief of Staff of the Army of the Republic of Korea has been changed. The third note has not been disseminated. It has been stored in various secret locations to be used in the event that hostilities occur again on the Korean peninsula.

In all three cases the face of the leaflet is an excellent reproduction of the North Korean bank note, serial

number 276320.

The first note is known to be coded "41," though this number does not appear on the leaflet. It was produced sometime prior to August 19, 1967. The message on the back reads: "Safe Conduct Certificate. To soldiers of the People's Army. This Republic of Korea safe conduct certificate (certificate of security) provides you with an opportunity for a new life. Bear in mind that your present toil will never change before the Communist regime collapses. Why should you give up your happiness? Please cross over to the South without hesitation! When you come to South Korea, this certificate will guarantee your personal safety when shown to any Republic of Korea or United Nations Command serviceman. We will warmly welcome you. You will be rewarded with money, employment, housing and freedom. Your safety is guaranteed with or without this leaflet. (Signed) KIM Yong-Bae, General, Republic of Korea Army, Chief of Staff."

The second 1 won safe conduct leaflet is coded S-10-68. Documents indicate that this leaflet was prepared July 2, 1968 for dissemination in October of that year. It is identical except for the signature, which now reads "KIM Kae-Won."

The third version of the note is identical on the face. On the back,



The genuine North Korean 1 won note.



The face of the forged North Korean 1 won note.



The back of the "Safe Conduct Certificate."



The back of the future "Safe Conduct Pass."

text in Korean, English and Chinese reads "Safe Conduct Pass. HQ United Nations Command. Attention UNC Forces: This certificate guarantees good treatment to any Chinese or North Korean soldier desiring to cease fighting. Take this man to your nearest officer and treat him as an honorable prisoner of war." This text is unsigned. The leaflet is to be used in case of future war. It might be dropped as is, or the signature of a commanding general could be added at a later time.

What was the effect of these bank note-leaflets? I have seen the results of some interviews with defectors.

"The facsimile of North Korean paper-money on the safe conduct

pass was so hard to distinguish from real money that it was occasionally used to purchase goods at stores."

From a North Korean bulletin board: "There is a possibility of economic disorder. Those having leaflets in their possession are warned to report them without delay. Persons submitting leaflets will be rewarded to the value of the money leaflets."

"People who reported these leaflets were rewarded with tobacco. I heard that 30 of the leaflets were found in a Kaesong department store at the end of the day. Some government agents passed the leaflets in stores to see if they were closely inspected by sales clerks. If the clerks did accept the

leaflet without checking the back they received severe reprimands."

The curious thing about this operation is that none of the Americans who designed the leaflet realized the value of a 1 won note. It was thought that the design of the leaflet would simply catch the eye and insure it being picked up and read. Agents later told me that they were surprised to discover that 1 won was a considerable amount in the North. As a result, the leaflets were used as counterfeit currency instead of as safe conduct passes. This particular operation was not a great success.

Readers with additional information on this operation are requested to write Herbert A. Friedman, 734 Sunrise Avenue, Bellmore NY 11710.

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REPORT OF THE I.B.N.S. TREASURER INTERNATIONAL BANK NOTE SOCIETY COMBINED ANNUAL STATEMENT—US & UK ACCOUNTS—Jan. 1, 1990-Dec. 31, 1990

Cash on Hand, US & UK Accounts, General Fund, 1 Jan 1990	\$62,015.37
Membership Dues Collected, 1990	22,274.32
New Member Fees Collected, 1990	4,787.05
Life Membership Fees Collected, 1990	3,078.01
Advertising Revenue	7,875.74
Interest Earned	7,148.41
Transferred From UK (3000 Pounds)	4,831.28
Exchange Difference, British Pound, 1989-1990	1,422.37
Journal & Label Sales	534.50
Donations	136.88
Advance Airmail Postage	88.00
Transferred to UK (\$72.50)	64.98
	\$114,256.91

EXPENSES:

Printing Journal	10,440.39
Mailing Journal	4,942.63
Word Processing, Journal	3,513.11
Printing Directory	2,838.00
Mailing Directory	3,525.60
Printing Newsletter	736.84
Mailing Newsletter	471.25
Printing Auction Brochure	1,599.00
Assembling and Mailing Publications	700.00
Printing Ballots	753.00
Mailing Ballots	231.00
Secretary Expenses	2,111.67
Transferred from UK	5,700.00
Transferred to Life Membership Fund	3,078.01
Translation Text from Chinese to English	667.50
Postage & Copying, UK	533.40
Stationery	478.00
Stipend, Milan Alusic	250.00
Post Office Box Rental	47.50
ANA Membership Dues	25.00
Annual Filing Fee, District of Columbia Government	25.00
Transferred To UK	72.50
Bank Service Charges, IVa Bank	64.35
Returned Check	17.50
	\$42,821.25
Balance on Hand, 31 December 1990	\$71,435.66

William H. Stickles, Treasurer, I.B.N.S.

INTERNATIONAL BANK NOTE SOCIETY—COMBINED ACCOUNTS—Jan. 1, 1991

General Fund, US, William H. Stickles	\$53,375.40
General Fund, UK, Suresh Gupta, (£ 9,505.40@ \$1.90)	18,060.26
	\$71,435.66

RESTRICTED FUNDS:

Life Membership Fund, William H. Stickles	\$23,696.29
Publications Fund, Alfred Hortmann	12,532.70
Amon Carter Award Fund, William H. Stickles	2,794.30
Ted Uhl Memorial Fund, William H. Stickles	1,212.40
Chinese Banknote Collectors Society, W. H. Stickles	962.13
	\$41,197.82
TOTAL	\$112,633.48

William H. Stickles, Treasurer, I.B.N.S.

INTERNATIONAL BANK NOTE SOCIETY—COMBINED ACCOUNTS—June, 1991

General Fund, US, William H. Stickles	\$44,137.03
General Fund, UK, Suresh Gupta, (£7,728.31@ \$1.69)	13,060.84
	\$57,197.87

RESTRICTED FUNDS:

Life Membership Fund, William H. Stickles	\$23,696.29
Publications Fund, Alfred Hortmann	13,358.56
Amon Carter Award Fund, William H. Stickles	2,794.30
Ted Uhl Memorial Fund, William H. Stickles	1,212.40
Chinese Banknote Collectors Society, W.H. Stickles	962.13
	\$42,023.68
TOTAL	\$99,221.55

William H. Stickles, Treasurer, I.B.N.S.

More on Whitehead, Morris, and Co.

by Barbara R. Mueller, Editor of *The Essay Proof Journal*

The name Whitehead, Morris & Co. Ltd. in the title of an article in *The Journal* Vol. 30, No. 1, describing a security printer's sample book found in the archives of Fiji, "rang a bell" in my mind. As a long-time philatelist and student of essays, proofs, and the craft of security printing, I recalled that Whitehead, Morris at one time had an association with the postage stamps of Newfoundland. So I consulted the major references on that area, as listed at the close of this report, and came up with the following information.

Newfoundland, England's first colony, was also its maverick in British North America and resolutely went its own way, disdaining the paths followed by Canada. It achieved responsible government in 1855 and had its own independent parliament and eventual dominion status within the Commonwealth. Financial difficulties caused by world economic conditions coupled to internal mismanagement induced it to voluntarily surrender that status in 1933 and become a Crown Colony again. Eventually it joined the Dominion of Canada in 1949 as its 10th province.

One way Newfoundland manifested its independent status in the first part of the 20th century was the awarding of stamp procurement contracts to concerns not usually associated with stamp printing. Thus, for the 1910 "Guy" tercentenary commemorative issue (Scott types A45-55), the noted British authority Robson Lowe wrote, "Whitehead, Morris & Co. Ltd. were the contractors who had, up to this time, held the contract for printing Newfoundland Government bonds. On securing the stamp-printing contract, they subcontracted for their production. This arrangement probably continued up to 1930 or later."

For that 1910 issue, Whitehead, Morris brought in Macdonald &

Sons to engrave the dies and plates and A. Alexander & Sons, Ltd. (both comparatively minor firms) to print the engraved stamps. Whitehead, Morris themselves undertook the printing of the lithographed stamps in the series, although it was the first time they attempted this method and the results were faulty.

For subsequent issues—the 1911 Royal Family issue (Scott types A56-66), the 1919 Trail of the Caribou issue (Scott types A67-68), and the 1928 regulars (Scott types A84-96), Whitehead, Morris subcontracted with De La Rue for most of the engraving and printing. They also subcontracted for postal cards in 1911 and reply letter cards in 1923.

Newfoundland stamps first appeared in booklet form in 1926 and on one of the interleaves between the "panes" of stamps appeared the advertisement "Whitehead, Morris & Co., Ltd., W.J. Edgar, St. John's agent of Newfoundland."

According to Winthrop S. Boggs, premier student of British North America philately, "In 1929 the firm of Messrs. John Dickinson & Co., Old Bailey, London, secured the contract for the printing of the Newfoundland stamps. The former contractors, Whitehead, Morris, quite naturally refused to hand over the dies and printing plates, and made it necessary for Dickinson & Co. to get new dies and plates made before they could go ahead with the contract. Being stationers rather than bank note engravers they turned to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. for assistance and that firm produced the necessary dies and plates, and printed the required supplies, giving them to Dickinson & Co. for delivery to the Newfoundland authorities."

From that time forth, little if anything is known about Whitehead, Morris in the world of philately. I have never heard of the firm as contractor for any stamps

besides those of Newfoundland. However, a diligent search of such authorities as Lowe's *British Empire encyclopaedia* or even the Stanley Gibbons' stamp catalogues might turn up an example of a colony which tried the firm's services. It is likely, though, that they never operated through the Crown Agents system and were always minor players.

However, in the world of paper currency, reference to Whitehead, Morris is found in the book *The Currency and Medals of Newfoundland* sponsored by the J. Douglas Ferguson Historical Research Foundation. Among the private bank note issues the names of American Bank Note Co.; Perkins, Bacon; and British American Bank Note Co. appear as imprints. The first two mentioned also appear on some government notes. But in the period of the "cash note" issues of 1910-14, Whitehead, Morris are encountered as printers, along with such interesting sidelights as the cost of the notes (1 1/2 pence, later reduced to 1 1/4 pence each) and public dissatisfaction with both design and durability.

Thus it would seem that the relative obscurity of the Whitehead, Morris imprints in syngraphics may be due to the poor quality of their work and that the Fiji sample book was an exercise in futility.

References

- The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps*, Vol. V. North America, Robson Lowe, London, 1973.
- The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Newfoundland*, Winthrop W. Boggs, Chambers Publishing Co., Kalamazoo, MI, 1942.
- The Essays and Proofs of British North America*, Kenneth Minuse & Robert H. Pratt, Sissons Publications Ltd., New York, 1970.
- The Currency and Medals of Newfoundland*, C.F. Rowe, J.A. Haxby and R.J. Graham. Numismatic Education Society of Canada. 1983.

Book Announcement

Detailed New MPC Monograph Released

Replacements of United States Military Payment Certificates (MPC) are among the most interesting, mysterious, and sought after type of United States paper money. Since 1973 Fred Schwan has been studying these enigmatic notes in detail. He has recorded over 1700 serial numbers! Results of this study have appeared in *Coin World* and two editions of *Military Payment Certificates*. Now Schwan has produced a pamphlet dealing exclusively with these intriguing issues—*Military Payment Certificate Replacements, a Special Study*.

According to the introduction to the pamphlet, the survey started in 1973 after the American Numismatic Association convention. At that meeting, Amon Carter, Neil Shafer and Schwan had a discussion about MPC replacements. None of them could recall seeing any replacements at all from the early series. As a result of that discussion, Schwan did a literature search and found that Jimmie Swails and especially Roy Toy had reported a number of important replacements in the 1960's. This information had been "lost" in the intervening years. With that base, the survey was launched.

Replacement certificates are those which are substituted for spoiled notes during the printing process. In order to maintain the integrity of the numbering process, the serial numbers of the replacements are altered. On Federal Reserve notes, a star indicates a replacement: on MPC, a serial number without a suffix letter is a replacement.

The 20-page monograph is crammed with information which should delight the specialist and interest the novice. A chart summarizes the number of replacements which have been reported in all collections by series and denomination. This chart has been published many times and is used by most collectors in building their collec-

tions. This version identifies more than 100 additional reports since the last publication. Supplemental charts include specimen replacements.

A relatively new development is the inclusion of serial numbers from specimen certificates. A few of these specimens are in private collections, but most are held in archives and museums. However, the specimens of the early series were created from replacement certificates. Therefore, these numbers may be analyzed in the same way as other replacements. It is possible that these numbers may be special keys to unlocking the riddles of the entire replacement system, but more analysis is needed.

The special study came about because many collectors have been asking for an update of the serial number listing which appeared in the 1987 second edition of *Military Payment Certificates*. In preparing an update for them, more and more information seemed necessary and the monograph was born.

The booklet is meant to be sufficiently complete so that it can stand alone, but it can best be used as an addition to *Military Payment Certificates*.

Eight pages are used to list all 1890 replacements which have been reported. For the first time ever the reported condition is listed with each serial number. Schwan states that this is the first step in expanding the survey to include condition.

Only a relatively few illustrations are included in the book in order to conserve space for data, but the pieces which are illustrated are among the rarest and most interesting replacements. One example is the series 541 50-cent replacement with serial number 16208405. The entire issue for this note is only 8,064,000! Although Schwan cannot explain this situation, he discusses it in detail and offers some ideas. He hopes that a reader may be able to unlock the mystery.

Other features include a newly designed collector's check list for use in recording a collection. The check list now includes information about replacements and space specifically intended for recording replacement certificates.

The book is a strictly limited edition intended for MPC replacement enthusiasts. Only 100 copies are being produced and each copy is serially numbered (no replacement numbers are being used). Because of the very limited nature of the subject, the book will not be distributed through traditional channels. The price on the monograph is \$10; copies may be ordered from the publisher at \$11 each postpaid at BNR Press, 132 East Second Street, Port Clinton, Ohio 43452.

Contact Fred Schwan
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Minutes of the Board of Directors Meeting of the International Bank Note Society

June 15, 1991
Memphis, Tennessee

The meeting was convened by President Narbeth at 7:30 a.m. in the Memphis Room of the Holiday Inn, Memphis, Tennessee, in conjunction with the 15th International Paper Money Show. Members Present: President Narbeth, 1st Vice President Reedy, General Secretary Alusic, Treasurer Stickles, and Directors Burson, Campbell, Hortmann, Editor Feller, U.S. Auctioneer Brooks, and Chairman of the Young Banknote Collectors Committee, Joel Shafer.

General Secretary Alusic reported that during the year ending June 30, 1991, there were 256 new members enrolled, 125 members were dropped for nonrenewal, 14 resignations, and 7 deaths. Overall membership increased by 110, bringing total I.B.N.S. membership to approximately 1800.

Treasurer Stickles provided the Board with a copy of the Treasurer's report for the 12 months ending June 30, 1991. He pointed out that yearly expenditures exceeded receipts by approximately \$15,000, but that this was expected during the Society's 30th Anniversary year.

First Vice President Reedy reported that the manuscript for I.B.N.S.'s 30th Anniversary publication, a book entitled *The Best of I.B.N.S.* was complete and was being printed by BNR Press (Fred Schwan). It is anticipated that the book will be available for distribution at the London Congress in October.

Weldon Burson, Chairman of the Grievance and Discipline Committee, reported that 20 complaints had been resolved satisfactorily. There were a large number of complaints concerning the U.S. Auction and former U.S. Auctioneer Greg Gaitens, the common thread being allegations of non-payment for notes consigned to the Auction and/or failure to deliver notes to successful bidders after payment was made. There were particular problems in Eastern Europe. Two files presented to the President for consideration of disciplinary action against Gaitens contained very serious allegations. After detailed discussion, the Board voted to empower 1st Vice President Reedy and Director Neil Shafer to take such action and seek such solutions most advantageous both to the I.B.N.S. and to the members who had lost money or consignments, with future disciplinary and/or legal action against Gaitens to be held in abeyance pending results of the above mentioned actions.

Mr. Bob Brooks was confirmed in his new position of U.S. Auctioneer and welcomed to the Board as an ex-officio member. He gave a detailed review of the problems he had encountered and the efforts he had expended in trying to "sort things out." He assured the Board that henceforth, the U.S. auction would be run very much differently than it had in the past. It was pointed out that while the U.S. auction under Gaitens had experienced substantial losses, the U.K. auction run by Director Roy Spick has been consistently profitable for the Society.

Motion was made, seconded and passed, that the I.B.N.S. auctioneers operate, and the auction be conducted, under the staff supervision of the First Vice President. Motion was made, seconded and passed that the auctioneers will prepare revised rules and guidelines for the auction process with a view to preventing problems and abuses experienced recently, said rules to contain specific provisions concerning handling of funds and stipulating that auctioneers shall neither buy nor sell auction items in any manner not specifically authorized.

Motion was made, seconded, and passed that the Board delegate to the First Vice President the authority to approve and direct the implementation of the new auction rules, to be drafted by the auctioneers.

Motion was made, seconded and passed that future reports of the General Secretary, Treasurer, Auctioneers, Journal Editor and Newsletter Editor shall be in writing, shall be presented to the Executive Board which shall, by vote, accept or reject them.

Motion was made (Burson), seconded and passed that the President shall insure that independent audits are performed at least biannually for the accounts of the Auctioneers and the Treasurer; that the President be authorized to initiate additional audits of Society operations should he determine it necessary; that each audit report be presented to the Executive Board at the first meeting after its completion.

Director Burson proposed that, as the scope and time requirements of some officers' duties far exceed the level that can reasonably be expected by volunteer service, they should receive an annual stipend. The Board agreed to this in principle, and asked 1st Vice President Reedy, in consultation with the Treasurer and Director Burson, to investigate tax

implications and make recommendations as to the amount of stipend to be paid to the officers concerned.

Motion was made, seconded and passed, to authorize the creation of an "Authentication Committee" to operate from the London Chapter and composed of at least six experts, three of whom would sign each authentication certificate which would contain a photograph of the note. Costs associated with the operation of the committee and production of the certificates would be defrayed by per certificate charges (estimated at £12 each) and would not be absorbed by the I.B.N.S. treasury. The role of the committee would be to confirm, as an opinion, the genuineness of the note and to state, also as an opinion, whether the note had been doctored or tampered with in any way. It would not be the function of the committee to assess or certify as to value or condition.

Motion was made, seconded and passed, to authorize up to \$750 for the purchase and installation of a hard drive and RAM upgrade for the General Secretary's computer.

Motion was made, seconded and passed to authorize the Treasurer to give the General Secretary a \$2000 advance for postage.

Motion was made, seconded and passed to authorize the 1st Vice President to take whatever action necessary to obtain from former Journal editor Mike Payton an accounting of an \$800 advance against expenses which the Treasurer disbursed to him but for which a promised accounting from Payton has not been received and was a year overdue.

Motion was made, seconded and passed to award the "1990 BNR Book of the Year Award" for the most significant book on paper money published during 1990 to Krause Publications, Neil Shafer and Colin Bruce II, editors, for *The Standard Catalog of World Paper Money*, 6th edition, Volume 2 (General Issues).

Director Lahre presented a proposal, on behalf of member Victor Seper, for some professional design layouts reflecting concepts and techniques for incorporation, for a fee, into the I.B.N.S. Journal production. After much discussion, motion was made, seconded and passed to decline the proposal.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 9:30 a.m.

Clyde Reedy
First Vice President

Classified Ads

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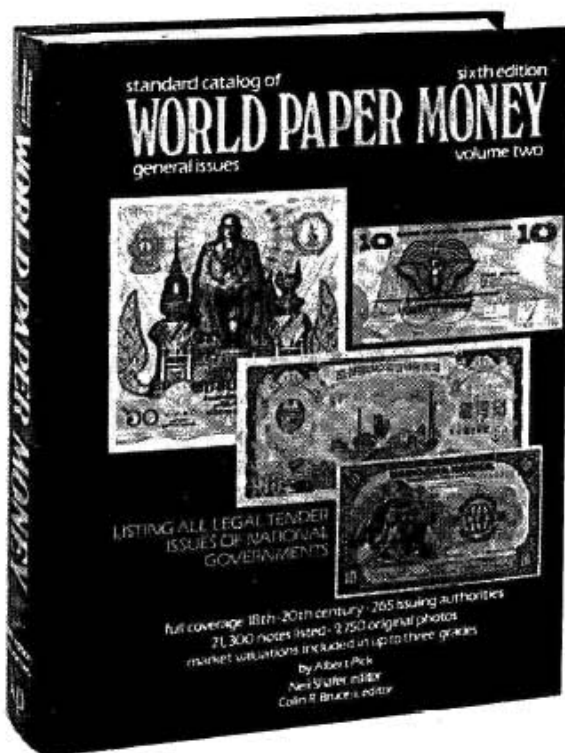
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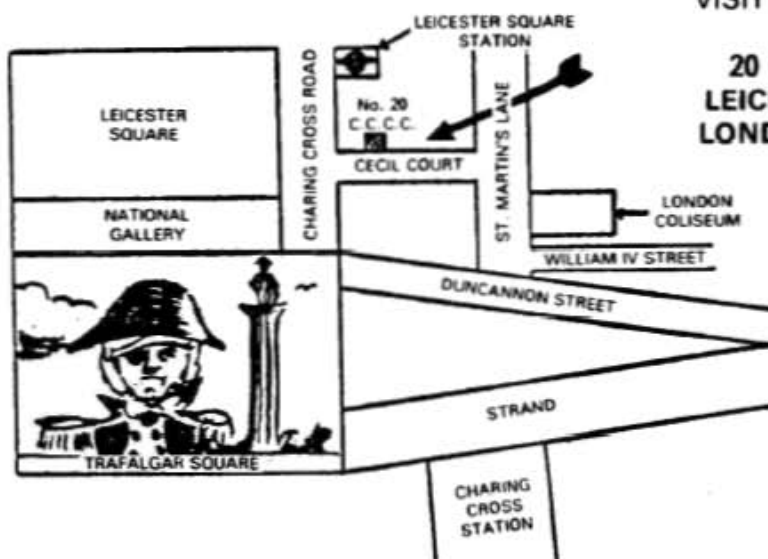
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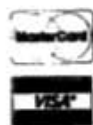


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